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New Phone No. 91.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1908

FALL CLEANING.

Some of our fall cleaning has been done. Many citizens taking a pride in a well-kept home have gathered the fallen leaves from the lawns and disposed of them. The street force is busily engaged removing the mud and dirt from certain streets.

But much remains to be done. Those who have not yet awakened to a feeling of civic pride should be up and doing. If not for your own sake, then put in a little extra work for your city. Clean the rest of the front yards.

And by the way, the street railway company has not yet out the paving between the tracks in good repair. Get to work Mr. Councilman and Mr. City Attorney and stir the company up. It took some little time to improve the service, but it was finally done. Keep at the company until it carries out the full contract with the city.

SAVING MONEY.

The average charge for hauling freight over the railroads of this country paid by the shippers last year was a fraction over a dollar a ton. The average haul was a little under one hundred and thirty-two miles.

The Congress of the United States and the Legislatures of nearly all the States are constantly struggling with some plan or other to reduce this charge. The public press is filled with articles on this subject. Some of the great railroad kings are openly advocating a higher freight rate.

But all this discussion and agitation tend to obscure another important factor in this question of transportation. The railroad freight rate is only one factor in the cost. The most important one is the question of good roads. There is more to be saved, we believe, by reducing the cost of the haul to and from the freight car than can possibly be saved by lowering the railroad charge.

To the farmer and the merchant the good road ought to be a predominant issue. It is a question that each community can settle for itself. We have fairly good highways in Clark county—perhaps few counties in the State have better. Some of the streets of Winchester are passably good.

But it should be our constant endeavor to get better. That is one subject on which it does not pay to be parsimonious. Every dollar spent on a pipe in Clark county means money saved to every citizen both in city and county who has anything to haul.

THE EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

The educational campaign planned

by Superintendent Crabbe will begin next Sunday, November 28, and last for eight days. It is designed to awaken throughout the State a deeper interest in education, to explain the new school law and to encourage the counties to provide longer terms of school and higher standard among the teachers.

Much interest has been aroused and great meetings are promised in many counties. On Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock at the court house, Prof. McDougle of the Eastern Kentucky Normal School, will speak. He is an interesting talker and should be heard by all. The same evening, Prof. McDougle will speak at Ford.

At the court house on Sunday evening, Prof. Claxton will speak to Clark county citizens. Here is what the Lexington Herald says of Dr. Claxton:

"Fayette county is fortunate in that Superintendent Crabbe, in arranging the educational campaign in Kentucky has assigned Dr. Claxton of the University of Tennessee, to her as speaker. Dr. Claxton will speak here on Sunday afternoon, the 29th, at the Opera House. He is a speaker who never loses hold upon his audience. His statements of fact, his arguments, his pleas for the cause of education, come with such vigor and insistence, that he never fails to keep an audience interested throughout, and to leave them aroused and enthusiastic. As field secretary for the Southern Education Board, Dr. Claxton has won a wide reputation, both as a speaker and worker in the cause, rousing the Southern States to their need and their capacities in this matter. He is also dean of the educational department of the University of Tennessee; through its summer school as well as by its regular courses this university has done notable work among institutions of the South in training the teachers of the State to a higher standard."

THE CHRISTMAS STAMP.

The Christmas stamp, which the Anti-Tuberculosis Society will place on sale in Lexington, and throughout Eastern Kentucky, is designed by the famous artist, Howard Pyle.

It has of course the traditional wreath of holly and the Merry Christmas inscription. It does not suggest tuberculosis or any unpleasant idea, as one might imagine from its mission, but suggests as did the Danish stamp the forerunner of our American stamp, Yuletide and good cheer, kindness and joy. We have all come to use the little Christmas stamp for sealing packages that has been on sale for several years now. We have come almost to find them a necessity. Let us take pains this year to ask for the Red Cross stamp, so that we may know every penny we spend in this goes not into the pocket of some distant manufacturer who probably has his coffers already heaped up and running over, while ours are scantily furnished, but to help in our own State to stamp out a disease that is the greatest known economic waste and that brings sorrow and deprivation to the families of those who are left, as well as long years of helplessness and death to its victims.—Lexington Herald.

MR. R. A. SCOBEE SELLS FARM OF 192 ACRES.

Realizes \$80 Per Acre. Says That His Health is Not Good and Wants to Sell Four Others.

Mr. R. A. Scobee sold Friday afternoon to Mr. Jack Carsner, two separate tracts of land containing in all 192 acres at \$80 per acre. The land is located near Wade's Mill on Stoner creek in the northeastern part of the county.

Mr. Scobee owns four other farms but he will sell to the first man that makes an offer. He says that his health is not good, and he wants to come to town where he can look after his city property and that he is tired of making money and wants to rest.

REMEMBER.

We sell for SPOT CASH ONLY, why pay higher prices for your groceries, fruits and vegetables. That's all. HOWARD & HUMPHRIES.

11-28-31.

THE NEWS by mail 25c a month.

SAILORS SHOREBOUND

Sperry Refuses to Permit Them to Return to Ships During Storm.

Manila, Nov. 28.—The storm kept the liberty men from the Atlantic fleet all night. The waters of the bay were exceedingly rough and Rear Admiral Sperry sent a wireless message ashore to the effect that they should not attempt to return to their ships until weather conditions were more favorable, and directed them to go to the halls of the local Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus, where preparations were made to take care of them. All of the stranded sailors were taken to their respective ships today in three large coast guard vessels. The storm kept a majority of the officers of the fleet from attending the reception given by Governor General Smith, it being too rough for the launches to make the passage from the ships to the shore. About a dozen officers who were ashore before the storm broke attended today's entertainment features, which included a military hipodrome, football and basketball games and free theatrical performances, and will conclude with a reception to the officers by the Army and Navy club.

Murdered and Robbed.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 28.—Hugh McMahon, manager of the American cafe, was murdered in the front yard of a residence next door to his own home. His face was battered to a pulp, his skull fractured, and a finger from which a \$400 diamond had been wrenched was nearly torn off.

Want Permanent Tariff Commission.

New York, Nov. 28.—Resolutions asking for the creation of a permanent national tariff commission were passed by the board of directors of the Merchants' association of this city. The association asks for "an early, comprehensive and thorough revision of the tariff."

GREAT STOCK SHOW BEGINS TODAY

International Exhibition to Open in Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Beginning today and lasting two weeks, the International Live Stock exposition here will be the greatest event of the sort in the world's history, according to competent stockmen. From all parts of the United States and Canada and from Europe breeders of fine stock have sent their best specimens here to compete for valuable prizes. All the standard breeds of cattle, sheep, swine and horses are represented, and in addition there are exhibits of dressed meat, stock feeds, dairy and wool shearing apparatus, etc.

The list of entries is the largest ever known in the annual expositions of the sort. All records have been broken in the nominations in the horse and cattle divisions. Nominations in the various divisions are as follows: Cattle, 1,239; sheep, 905; horses, 765; swine, 258; total, 3,167. Although the stockmen assembled here for the exposition are delighted with the large number of entries, they expressed much disappointment over the determination of the federal agricultural department to prohibit the exhibit of cattle from Pennsylvania and New York owing to the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease in those states.

Seeks to Break Father's Will.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Leslie Dudley Carter, son of the late capitalist and financier, Leslie Carter, and of Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne, filed suit to break his father's will. This instrument left the estate to the testator's brothers and sisters, ignoring the son because of his allegiance to his mother.

LEWIS HAS OPPOSITION

Danville Man Aspires to Presidency of United Mine Workers.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 28.—The ballots for the election of national officers of the United Mine Workers are being sent out to the local unions from national headquarters. They show two candidates for the position of president, T. L. Lewis, who is now president of the organization, and John H. Walker of Danville, Ill., who is president of District 12 of Illinois. In the list of candidates for delegates to the American Federation of Labor, seven to be elected, there appear among others the names of John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, and W. B. Wilson, the former secretary-treasurer, and now a member of congress.

Williams Wants to Preside.

Columbus, O., Nov. 28.—Senator James M. Williams of Cleveland was here and declared he believed it was his right as putative lieutenant governor to preside over the sessions of the new senate until the term of the lieutenant governor-elect, F. W. Treadway, begins Jan. 11.

Kills Mother and Brother.

New York, Nov. 28.—With aim so deadly that all five shots he fired took effect, William Kallebrun of Jersey City shot and killed his brother Leo and then his aged mother, Mrs. Victoria Kallebrun. The tragedy took place in the apartments of Mrs. Kallebrun.

J. SMITH HAYS IS IN CIRCUIT JUDGE RACE

Promises Impartial Justice to Rich and Poor Alike if He is Elected.

Hon. J. Smith Hays Thursday announced his candidacy for Judge of the Circuit Court to succeed Judge Benton. His card follows: "To the Democratic Voters of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District: "In announcing that I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Circuit Judge of this district, I deem it not improper to give my conception of the position, qualification and duties of a Circuit Judge.

"By reason of his position he comes more directly in contact with all the people than any other official. This is necessarily so, because he is the arbiter between man and man, sitting in judgment, adjusting their personal relations, passing upon the rights of property, liberty and life.

"Occupying this important position of power he should be honest and fair—fair to his fellow man in his private business—fair in his efforts to secure political preferment in his party or before the whole people—fair to every one in the performance of every duty, public or private devolving upon him, whether to the layman, the litigant in the suit or the lawyer at the bar.

"He should be intelligent, having acquired a sufficient and accurate knowledge of the law to enable him to understand and apply the complex rules of property and personal rights. These rules of the law are the result of the accumulated wisdom of the past. Our precedents are but the highways along which justice and right travel.

"It is his solemn duty to pronounce judgment and maintain it, without display of temper or harsh words for the defeated litigant or lawyer—always remembering that right ascertained by human judgment from human evidence and applied to the case under consideration makes true the maxim—'The law is not as it is—but as it is administered.'

"These qualities of the heart and head, combined with a love and sympathy for his fellow man under all conditions, added to industry and health, make the ideal judge.

"These are the high conceptions which I entertain in reference to the position duties and qualifications of a Circuit Judge; and as to whether or not I can approximate the ideal I submit to the candid judgment of the Democrats of this district, graciously willing to abide their verdict.

"If you favor me with the nomination and elevate me to the bench, I pledge to you that I will administer justice without respect to persons and do equal right to the poor and to the rich and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties incumbent upon me as judge according to the best of my abilities.

"Respectfully,
"J. SMITH HAYS."

Born in Morristown.

Judge Hays was born in Morristown, Tenn., March 7, 1864. His parents lived in Knox county, Kentucky, before the war but at the outbreak of the war his father enlisted in the Federal army and the family then moved to Tennessee, returning to Knox county after the war.

When a young man, Judge Hays taught school in the mountains of Central Kentucky and received his education in the Union College at Danville and was admitted to the bar in September 1887. He read law under Col. John Dishman and later became his partner in the law firm of Dishman and Hays. At the death of Col. Dishman, Judge Hays continued to run the firm under the name of Dishman and Hays until the time he moved to Winchester.

During the Bryan campaign of 1896, Judge Hays was chairman of the campaign committee of the eleventh Congressional District and the largest Democratic vote that has ever been brought out in the district was brought out that year under his leadership.

Canvasses State.

In 1900, he canvassed Central Kentucky in the interest of Bryan in the presidential race and Beckham in the Governor's race. In 1903, he was also very active in the congressional and presidential race taking such assignments as the committee gave him; and in the spring of 1908, he organized the first Bryan and Kern club in this city that was organized in the State and at the last State Convention he was very prominently mentioned for Democrat elector for the State at large.

Judge Hays has always been a Democrat and belongs to a large family of Democrats and he is the first of them to ask for an office at the hands of his fellow Democrats.

WILL HOLD CAUCUS

Republican Senatorial Program Announced at Columbus.

Columbus, O., Nov. 28.—Governor Harris has announced that the call for the extraordinary session of the legislature will be issued immediately after the canvass of the vote on the state election, which means that it will be issued before Dec. 15, as the vote will be canvassed Dec. 10. He also announced that it will be called to meet Jan. 4, and not Jan. 1, as has been suggested he might do. The Republican members of the legislature will hold a caucus to determine their choice for United States senator. Of that there is now scarcely any doubt. The caucus will be held on Saturday, Jan. 2, and there will be but one. Everything of concern to the Republican members will be taken up and disposed of at this time, according to the program now decided upon.

Troops Prepare to Evacuate.

Havana, Nov. 28.—The first move in the direction of a concentration of the American troops in the island, preparatory to evacuation, was taken when a small detachment of marines in garrison on the Isle of Pines was ordered to proceed to Camp Columbia Dec. 1.

ONE HUNDRED LOSE LIVES IN A WRECK

Steamer Strikes Rock During Storm Near Manila.

Manila, Nov. 28.—The coasting steamer Ponting, carrying a large number of laborers from Narvacan to the rice fields in Pangasinan province, struck a rock and sank during a storm off the town of San Fernando, in Union province. It is estimated that 100 of the passengers and crew of the Ponting were drowned. The steamer Vicaya rescued 55.

A patrol of constabulary which was established immediately after the accident picked up 15 bodies, and many more were coming ashore. It is not known whether any Americans or Europeans were aboard the wrecked steamer.

RECOVERY IS RAPID

Business Conditions Show Good Cause For Thanksgiving.

New York, Nov. 28.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says: Although the holiday and unseasonable weather handicapped business this week, further substantial progress was made toward normal commercial activity, especially in respect to the number of wage-earners employed in the leading industries. Mills that have been closed for over a year are reopening, and many plants that were on part time or force are now in full operation. Recovery is making remarkable strides, and almost every comparison with conditions a year ago provides a reason for the day devoted to grateful recognition.

Grief Kills Mrs. Biliek.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 28.—Mrs. Barbara Biliek, mother of Herman Biliek, the condemned Chicago murderer, died at her home here. Since her son's conviction she failed rapidly and the final blow is thought to have been a pathetic letter she received recently from her doomed son.

Steamer Has Stormy Passage.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Nov. 28.—The Canadian Pacific steamer Manitoba, which was reported stranded off Whitefish Point, has arrived safely at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. The Manitoba had a stormy passage from Port Arthur, but arrived uninjured.

Montenegro Strengthens Defenses.

Belgrade, Nov. 28.—It is reported on good authority that Montenegro has mounted a second series of heavy batteries on the heights dominating Cattaro, a seaport of Austria-Hungary, in Dalmatia, and the commercial outlet of Montenegro.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago — Cattle: Steers, \$4 60@4 80; cows, \$3 00@3 25; heifers, \$2 50@4 00; bulls, \$2 75@4 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 50@3 50. Calves—\$3 00@3 50. Sheep and Lambs—\$4 00@5 25; lambs, \$5 25@6 75; yearlings, \$4 25@5 75. Hogs—Choice heavy shipping, \$5 80@6 50; butchers', \$5 75@6 85; light mixed, \$5 25@6 40; packing, \$5 40@6 80; pigs, \$4 00@4 75. Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1 05@1 06. Corn—No. 3, 61 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 white, 50@51c.

Cleveland, O.—Cattle: Prime fat-fed cattle, \$5 25@5 75; fat steers, \$5 25@5 50; heifers, \$5 00@4 25; cows, \$2 25@3 75; bulls, \$2 25@3 50; milkers and springers, \$25 00@60 00. Calves—\$10 00 down. Sheep and Lambs—Mixed sheep, \$3 50@4 00; wethers, \$4 00@4 25; ewes, \$3 50@3 75; lambs, \$6 00@7 00. Hogs—Mediums and heavies, \$5 80; Yorkers, \$5 25; uppers, \$4 75; roughs, \$5 00@5 25; stags, \$4 00@4 25.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Cattle: Choice, \$6 10@6 25; prime, \$5 75@6 00; tidy butchers', \$4 85@5 30; heifers, \$2 50@5 00; cows, bulls and stags, \$2 00@4 50; fresh cows, \$25 00@50 00. Calves—Veal, \$7 50@8 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$4 10@4 25; good mixed, \$3 60@4 00; lambs, \$3 50@5 65. Hogs—Heavies, \$5 80@6 90; mediums, \$5 65@5 70; heavy Yorkers, \$5 50@5 65; roughs, \$4 50@5 25; stags, \$4 00@4 50.

Cincinnati, O.—Wheat: No. 2 red, \$1 07@1 08. Corn—No. 2, 64 1/2@65c. Oats—No. 2, 52@53c. Rye—No. 2, 78@79c. Lard—\$9 10@9 20. Bulk Meats—\$3 50. Bacon—\$10 25. Hogs—\$3 25@3 75. Cattle—\$2 25@3 45. Sheep—\$1 00@1 65. Lambs—\$3 50@5 65. Telec—Wheat, \$1 06 1/2; corn, 63 1/2; oats, 54 1/2; rye, 60; covered, 53 00.

DRY ROT IN CORN.

A Disease Which Threatens to Become a Serious Matter.

The name dry rot is derived from the way the ears are affected in the field. "In general the husks tend to turn prematurely yellow to sooty, and the ear becomes partially or wholly shriveled and much decreased in weight. Sometimes the ears remain upright with the husks closely adhering to them. In other cases the shanks are weakened, and the affected ears hang limp from their attachment, or the diseased condition may not be detected until the husk is removed." There are several kinds of dry rot, due to different causes. The most common and that which has during the past two seasons caused about 90 per cent of the damage in Illinois is due to a fungus known as Diplodia maydis. Ears infected with this fungus "shrivel up more or less, darken in color and become light in weight." The kernels are also shriveled, very brittle and loosely attached to the cob. The fungus penetrates all portions of the ear, kernels, cob and husks and produces many dark brown, two-celled spores which serve to propagate the fungus.

In the case of the diplodia disease and quite probably in that of the other forms the fungus perpetuates itself over winter on the old diseased ears and old stalks. It is not usually difficult to find throughout the summer in old cornfields, where the disease has previously prevailed, many pieces of old cornstalks which are infected with the diplodia fungus. Stalks known to be two years old have been found still producing spores. During moist periods spores ooze from these stalks in abundance and are blown singly or in masses long distances, as has been frequently demonstrated by experiment. The fungus does not, according to present knowledge, grow upon any other host and upon developing corn only on the ears. Not so much is known of the other fungi here concerned, but since 90 per cent of the rot is due to diplodia less attention need be given to them. Diseased ears are fruitful sources of subsequent infection and should be removed as promptly as possible. This can be readily done, at the time of husking if not before. Keep them in a separate receptacle and burn them as soon as practicable. In addition to this, in fields where any considerable amount of disease has been found, the stalks should also have attention, whatever crop is to follow. Something may be gained by carefully plowing them under and leaving them well covered, but burning may be required even if this is otherwise bad procedure.

If the first suggestion is always followed and the others are put into practice whenever necessity demands it, these serious losses may be practically prevented.

An Alfalfa Harrow.

The culture of alfalfa has now reached the point in this country where it is creating new lines of industry aside from the growth of the crop. A convention of alfalfa millers was recently held in Kansas. Many people



NEW ALFALFA HARROW.

will be astonished to know that the business of grinding alfalfa hay into meal has reached the point where millers organize their business. "Baled alfalfa, according to these millers, is going out of the market, while the ground product has reached an enormous sale.

In the culture of the crop also new tools and methods are being devised. In the southwest particularly it has been found desirable to work the alfalfa over with some shallow working tool which will chop up the ground without cutting off the crop, so as to prevent its sprouting. A recent bulletin from the Arizona station discusses this matter. The proper kind of disk harrow in that country not only quickens up the growth of alfalfa and destroys a large number of weeds, but also helps destroy many insect enemies by turning up their eggs so that they are destroyed. For some time the ordinary disk harrows were used, but a new tool is now being operated. In this tool spikes or teeth like those used on a tooth harrow are fastened to the disk, so that instead of cutting the surface, as a disk harrow does, these teeth chop up and turn over the surface.

General Farm Items.

Only good, sound apples should be used for cider. The amount of humus in the soil indicates in great measure its richness in nitrogen.

It is claimed that exposed manure loses about one-sixth of its phosphoric acid and more than one-third of its phosphate.

A fall can be driven in hard wood by dipping the point in lard or tallow. An acre of soil nine inches deep if of ordinary fertility is estimated to weigh about 3,000,000 pounds and contains about 2,000 pounds of nitrogen, 3,000 pounds of phosphoric acid and 6,000 pounds of potash.

According to late statistics, there are at the present time 10,746,000 horses in the United States. This is a gain of 10 per cent during ten years.